The population are more or less on the same pattern as in other States of the country. Whereas tiger and leopard population has shown increase in some States there is decline in others. Howerver, there is a significant rise in the elephant pupulation of Southern States but selective killing of tuskers are reported from time to time. The Central and the State Governments have taken several initiatives for effective protection of wildlife but the success is limited because of increasing demand of ivory and parts and products from leopards and tigers in the clandestine market across the border. Central Government has been impressing upon State Governments the need to strengthen their wildlife conservation infrastructure. Financial assistance provided to the State Governments for this purpose during the last three years is as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01
1.	Project Tiger	1660.875	1749.162	1918.567
2.	Project Elephant	547.01	596.57	636.85
3.	Development of National Parks & Sanctuaries	934.883	1298.00	2479.984
TOTAL:		3142.768	3643.732	5035.401

Coastal Development

659. SHRI R.S. GAVAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints for the non-implementation of the guidelines for coastal development under Coastal Regulation Zone by State Governments;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) action proposed by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has received complaints from various Non-Governmental Organisations and individuals regarding violation of Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 1991 in the coastal states of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal.

(c) The Government has constituted the National Coastal Zone Management Authority and Coastal Zone Management Authorities for each of the coastal States/Union Territories under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. These authorities are empowered to look into the violations and take necessary action under the relevant provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

Vulnerable environmental system

†660. SHRI R.S. GAVAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Environment System has become vulnerable to natural disaster;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether UNDP's Global Environmental Facility funding to India is continuously increasing;

(d) if so, the funds received from UNDP during the last three years; and

(e) the measures taken by Government to improve environmental system in the country?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) and (b) India being a country of sub-continental dimensions is prone to natural disasters such as droughts, floods, cyclones, earthquakes etc. However, there is no empirical evidence to suggest that vulnerability of our environmental systems to natural disasters has increased.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The amount sanctioned under UNDP/GEF budget during the last three years is a s follows:

Year	Amount is US $
1998	2,174,600
1999	1,265,200
2000	6,067,000

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.